The Crossing of the Potomac.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

JIRGINIA REFUGEES IN MARYLAND.

THEIR SUFFERINGS AND THEIR INDIGNATION

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY

Its Causes and Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent,

WILLIAMSPORT, Mr., Sunday Morning, June 16. Forward, March! is the order to-day. While I write, in the early hours of this still and lovely Summer Sabbath Day, the camp of the brigade which argived here yesterday from Greencastle is all in commotion, striking tents and packing wagons, preparatory to the "invasion" of "the sacred soil" of Virginia.

The chivalry having fled in such hot haste from their ingregnable stronghold, Harper's Ferry, the only chance of charging on them is to push on precipitately and hence the sudden order to cross the Potomac. It may be a necessary move of strategy in the altered condition of affairs, but from all accounts the limberlegged Rebels are too far ahead to be overtaken, and they are not likely to make a stand anywhere this side of Manassas Junction. We hear they are at Winchester, but all reports are indefinite and uncertain, for communication has been almost entirely cut off for some days past with Virginia. Last night I saw an old gentleman (the young and able-bodied men have all fled, or have been imprisoned or preced into the Rebel service), just from Martinsburg, twelve miles south of this place, and his information is the latest received. He says no Rebel troops are in Berkeley County, except one company just mustered at Martinsburg, and that he thinks, left before night, as they had pressed two wagons into their service for carrying baggage. He saw no soldiers on his way here.

I think there can be no doubt that the sudden evacuation of Harper's Ferry was the result of alarm and not through stratagem or design, to make a combined movement against Washington, as some persons imagine. They certainly had a report at Harper's Ferry, last Thursday, that Gen. Patterson's column had ther reached this point, and were crossing the river, and also that Gen. McClellan's column was advancing on to Winchester from Romney. These facts I learn from a reliable source, and they are not yet generally known. The fear of being bemmed in overcame the indomi table valor of which they have boasted so loudly, and as rumor and fear magnified our forces, they wisely retreated. This appears to me to be the explanation of their precipitate retreat. There is a possibility of their making head against Gen. McClellan's column, on the mountains, if he is now moving on from Cumberland or Romney; and if his advance force is small, they may endanger it before succor can reach it from the West, or from Gen. Patterson's column. I shall not be surprised to hear of a collision in the mountains, though I think they are running from and not toward an enemy.

The troops had a hot march yesterday, but bore it well, though some gave out on the road and left the ranks, to follow up as they could. All reached camp before night.

erday a small lot of muskets and a howitzer were seized at Funkstown, and a small nest of Secessionists, three miles below Hagerstown. They have had arms, while the Union men here had none.

There are probably one hundred Virginia refugees and deserters from Harper's Ferry at this place. I have conversed with a number of them, and learned many interesting particulars of their personal experiences of violence and persecution from the Rebel troops and Secessionists of their own neighborhood. These will form a chapter for future historians and chroniclers of the incidents of the war, as stirring in interest, if not so bloody, as those of olden time in the civil wars of England and the border strife of Scotland. Union men were subjected to gross abuses; they were all disarmed and robbed of every weapon of whateverkind they possessed, rifles, pistols, and shotguns. They were pressed into the service of the are reported to have been hung. They were robbed of provisions, and their property taken and used without permission or compensation. Their houses were searched and ransacked, and many fled for their lives in the dead of night, escaping narrowly only by hiding tomac, which, being at a high stage of water some days ago, they had to swim or get over on logs, the boats on the Virginia side having been seized by the Secessionists. Some left their families and large property unprotected, while others left their families not only unprotected, but without any means of sup-

port. Many who were pressed into the service of the Rebels were poor men whose families were in a desti-

tute condition, and much suffering has ensued. The men I have seen who have escaped are bitter in their feelings toward their persecutors, and swear vengeance against them. They are especially excited against the Secessionists of their own county, for insulting and betraying them to the rebel soldiers. They have lists of these traitors whom they have marked for punishment. Each of the refugees has his own particular grievance to redress, and all have their special objects of revenge "spotted." I have never seen so determined an expression of a revengeful spirit under a sense of being the victims of outrageous wrong among any set of men, and if they are not restrained by the strong arm of military authority there will be some bloody work in Virginia. "Coercion" has no meaning now for these exasperated men; they go for extermination of the race of traitors. Serious, sensible and respectable men say, emphatically, that their vio-lent and treacherous neighbors can no longer live in the same community with them-they must die or fly The malignant spirit and tyrannical principles of Se cessionism have been brought out with such unblush ing and cruel ferocity that they forswear all fellowshi with thom as friends-families and old neighbors wil be forever separated. One gentleman of high standing from Virginia referred to this result among his own neighbors and relatives with deep emotions of sorrow. He considered retribution certain. He thought many would move off South with their families and negroes immediately, and there were numbers among them his old friends and kindred he never expected to see

The destruction of the railroad bridges, dams, locks and canal boats, which millions of dollars will not replace, they regard as so wanton and atrocious that there is but one voice upon the subject of the policy of confiscation of the property of the Secession traitors, which is demanded as a just retribution, which shall make the losses of loyal private citizens good, and to pay the expenses of the war.

At the same time that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Shepardstawn were destroyed, two more bridges were burned on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Capen Bridge, over Capen River, 10 miles above Hancock, and the Pillar Bridge, crossing a wide ravine at Martinsburg, which cost \$80,000.

Many of the refugees left home so suddenly that they came without money or a change of clothes. At this moment, there are a number here who are in a state of great distress about their families, from whom they have not heard since they fled. One man, who was remarkably sober and inoffensive citizen, has been so deeply affected by fear of injury to his family, and loss of goods in his store, all laft to the mercy of the rebel ing of indiscreet Secessionists, who were particularly | charming young people of Mr. Witthaus's house. The

troops, that he is quite inconsolable and drowns his

Great fears have been entertained for the safety of ome noted Union men, and particularly Mr. Edmund Pendleton, who was a member of the Ri hmond Convention. News has just reached here, however, that he is sate at Bath with his family, all of whom fled to the mountains together. Major Phillip Pendleton, the brother of Edmund, is the gentleman who has been recruiting the Virginia regiment here for Col. Ward H. Lamon of Washington, who is a native of Berkeley County. Leut, Smalley of the Army, specially deputed by the War Department to raise and equip the regi-ment is now here, and Col Lamon is daily expected. This Virginia regiment will soon be mustered by the Berkeley and Jefferson County Union men. One of the most active agents in recruiting for it is the Rev. Charles H. Russell, a Presbyterian minister stationed here, a true-hearted son of Connecticut, who has been among the foremost in defending Williamsport against the rebel troops which threatened its safety and kept the town in a constant state of fear and alarm for weeks. Some poor nervous women here have not had a sound sleep for a week before the troops arrived; they are now jubilant.

Among the principal refugees I may mention J. W. Dailey, A. R. McQuilkin, and S. T. Bowers, who were Union delegates of Berkeley County at the Wheeling Convention in May, all of whom fled for their lives. John W. Hooper, of Martinsburg, had a narrow chance in getting away; and also, J. M. Howsworth, ticket ngent of the B. and O. RR, of the same place. Mr. Joseph Karnes was a member of Capt. Nadenbush's Company of the Berkeley Border Guards, and deserted from Harper's Ferry. He is now a recruiting captain for Col. Lamon's Virginia Regiment. The Berkeley Border Guards were an old volunteer company, which was pressed into be service of the rebels against the will of a majority of the members, who swore they would never fight against the Stars and Stripes. Many returned to their homes and were forced back to camp, and a few deserters among them are said to have been bung. The names of those so reported are Theodore Buzer, John Smith, and Alfred Beall. Some have been under guard in the Jail at Martinsburg, with a number

of other Union recusants.

The famous ferry-boat at this place, which was scuttled by the Rebels three miles below, was raised yesterday by a large squad of the Home Guard, and hauled up here. It was a "flying" ferry-boat, so called, b sing propelled by the force of the current, while it is held by a wire strung across the river. The wire was cut on the Virginia side, but has been saved.

Yesterday, after the arrival of the troops, a few Seessionists of this place had the pleasure of being put through the oath of allegiance.

I lay down my pen to go and see the troops cross the

Sunday Evening .- At 10 o'clock this morning, the division of the army under command of Gen. Cadwalader moved forward into Virginia. The troops crossed by fording at an excellent ford just opposite the town. The water being at a moderate stage, was in no part over waist deep, and between four and five hundred yards across. The captains led their companies, and the men took the water like spaniels-they dashed in with a whoop, and as the head of each regiment struck the bank on "Old Virginia's shore," they raised a ronsing cheer, which made the welkin ring. The bugles and the fifes played and the men sang "Dixie" as they passed. The body of troops which have gone over to-day passed in the following order:

over to-day passed in the following order:

1. Fattalior of United States Infantry.

2. Nink Reziment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

3. Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

4. Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

5. Baggage wagons.

6. Squad of Regulars, Infantry.

7. Cavality—Phinacelphia City troop in front.

8. Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

9. Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

10. Rhode Island Battery in part—4 runs.

11. Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

This least of the Column crossed a little after 3 o'clock.

Early in the morning the Williamsburgh Home Guard planted their flag on the spot where the rebel flag had

planted their flag on the spot where the rebel flag had flaunted so long in their faces.

Gen. Cadwalader and staff accompanied them. Gov.

Sprague and Col. Burnside crossed with their battery, but returned to the regiment, which remains here with two battery guns, and will probably move to-morrow with the 3d Brigade, Gen. Williams commanding, now encamped near here.

Capt. Doubleday's Command and McMullin's Rangers have gone from here to-day to the encampment at Hagerstown. The siege guns have not arrived, which I suppose deranges plans.

The sight of the army crossing the Potomac was very grand and impressive, as well for the scene itselfin the midst of the most lovely landscape, glowing with richest verdure, under a clear sky and bright, mmer sun-as for the great occasion and memorable in its character. Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the land of Bondage, to proclaim Liberty for all men ! I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and a worthless pageant, and will be burning shame on the free men of the Free North. Yes freedom for the divine Humanity! If this War were for anything short of realizing a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direct butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal. On the triumph of Freedom over Slavery rests the honor and the fate of this nation. We achieved national liberty through the Revolution; we must now achieve individual lib erty for all men in the nation, to make us as a people the worthy standard-bearer of that holy cause which we claim to have espoused for all the world!

Hagerstown, Md., }
Monday Evening, June 17, 1861. \$
There is "something out?" A retrograde move-

ment is evident among the troops. The regulars and one regiment of infantry are now on their return from Williamsport, who, I understand, with the regular cavalry, and the detachment of four guns of the Rhode Island battery-all of which crossed over into Virginia yesterday-have been countermanded, and are to go to Vashington by rail via Chambersburg and Baltimore. This morning the Rhode Island regiment, with two of its battery-guns, came up from the camp at Williamsport, and passed through this place down the road o Frederick, reaching Boonesboro' hrobably tonight. Outsiders have no information of the immedi ate cause of these movements; but we can guess.

The Franklin Railroad having been taken possess of by Gen. Patterson, several regiments remaining at Chambersburg have been burried forward here by rail, and all that were encamped there have arrived The last was the Connecticut 1st, which came in today, and passed through the main street of the town double quick," to the great admiration of all be-

That part of Gen. Cadwalader's Division which crossed the Petomac yesterday, have not gone beyond Falling Waters, a point on the Potomac, six miles beyond Williamsport, on the road to Martinsburg. Gen. Williams's Brigade ,encamped yesterday at Williamsport, have not stirred, and I have heard of no other

ovements to-day than those mentioned above. It is reported that yesterday a squad of cavalry were scouring the country just above Harper's Ferry, pressing the Virginians to go on with the Rebels Southward, and forcing many to swim the river to this side in order to escape. It is said that fifty or more refugees go over yesterday, and mostly slept out last night.

I heard yesterday, from a deserter from Harper Ferry, that the evacuation of that place was delayed me time by the refusal of the Kentucky Battalion, which held the Maryland Hights, to move off with the Rebel troops. They were a good deal disaffected by the condition of things being so different from the rep resentations which induced them to leave home, an the equivocal position of their State, of which I suppose they could learn very little. They had resolved to stay where they were, saying they had taken " a lease of that ground," but, at the last moment, they abandoned it, and went off with the rest.

Several arrests were made last night and this morn-

obnoxione, but after a lodging in the guard-house, they were let off with a caution. I learn, however, that sixty preminent S cossionists here have been notified by the military authorities that they must show their colors within a limited time, by raising the Stars and Stripes on their houses, or he subjected to arrest, and made to take the outh of allegiance to the Government of the United States. They have to make their return to this call to morrow. It would be well if a little of this medicine were prescribed for the Secession members of the Legislature now in extraordinary session at

Frederick City.

Gov. Hicks and suite arrived yesterday to visit Gen. Patterson, and departed this morning for Baltimore. He was treated with marked distinction by the military and the loyal citizens. He is considered by his friends here to be a stanch Union man, and they declare that his equivocal conduct on the passage of the Northern troops through Baltimore, was forced upon him in the absence of firm advisers and supporters by direct threats upon his life.

I do not observe that the presence of the army in this part of Maryland makes any impression on the negro opulation, free or slave, except that the display of soldiers causes a large display of " ivory." But these upper counties of the State form so purely an agriculural and not a planting section, that there are comparatively few negroes here, and they are only a remant of easy natures, the fractious and dissatisfied aving started for the North star or gone to the Southern plantations. Slavery is not profitable here, and mains only because it is a State institution. A gentleman I was conversing with yesterday, who has a number of slaves, said he would not value them at 'a dollar a dozen" if the war went on, and he deplored the social necessity which made him a slaveholder. He saw the effect on the young men particularly, inducing indolence and habits of idleness and dissipation, and also the incubus of the institution upon general prosperity and improvement.

The regular cavalry, five companies, have just passed through the town. The Philadelphia City troop remains in Virginia. The infantry regiment of regu lars have also come, but the order to march was countermanded after taking the cars.

THE GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.

PRESENTATION TO THE DE KALB REGIMENT. Americans observe with pleasure and price the loylty of their adopted fellow-citizens. It was scarcely in accordance with the anticipations of the leaders of Rebeilion that the first blow at the integrity of the United States should be accepted as an indignity by the foreign population of the Free States in mass, their firm stand is the best guarantee to the nations they represent of the value of those laws and institutions which a faction would violate and destroy. The presentation of a set of flags and a sword to the De Kalb Regiment, and their commanding officer, Col. Leopold von Gilsa, by the family of R. A. Witthaus esq., at their residence, No. 21 West Thirty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon, was another pleasant

evidence of this generous sympathy.

At 4 o'clock, the Regiment murched without arms into the wide street. Crowds were collected in front of the fine house of Mr. Witthaus, and the windows of all the adjacent dwellings were rife with the forms of the fair. The regiment numbered about 880 men. the greater part Germans, and all showing that compact and muscular form which has been noticed in all the ranks of their countrymen. They were drawn up by companies, with entire precision, before the house, policemen being thrown out on each wing of the body, and made a very solid appearance. They looked business. The exposure and discipline of camp life told in the deep bronze of the skin of the Zonaves, whose captain is a remarkable specimen of able-bodied

It is not too high praise to say that the De Kalb Regiment is as well drilled as any body of soldiers now in service or preparing for the field. Their evolutions, indeed, were executed with as perfect un mimity and onfidence as would seem attainable by the severest drill. The mass moved a unit, and provoked hearty cheers by each movement.

The Staff was desembled on the sidewalk, the Colonel and his aids having dismounted. Upon the steps, in the hall, and on the balconies stood a number of invited guests, including ladies of fashion and gentlemen

We observed among the latter the Hon, George Bancroft, John Jacob Astor, esq., and Col. Franklin of the United States army, with several prominent members of the Union Defense Committee. A fine band, accompanying the Regiment, performed an air-patriotic of course-and Mrs. Witthaus, with her lovely family, appeared before the troops. Mrs. Witthaus extended a brilliant silk banner. The Stars and Stripes were cloomed with a loud shout. The lady then addressed the Regiment in a very sweet but not generally audi-

ble voice, as follows:
Officers and soldiers of the De Kalb Regiment—It affords me much satisfaction to meet you here upon this occasion, to offer you mythanks for your noble re-sponse to our country's call, when rebellion and lawess violence have at last compelled us sorrowfully to lay aside the olive-branch, and draw the sword in self-lefense—when treason bath raised its fratricidal arm o strike a death-blow to that Union which our fathers to strike a death-one of the strike a death-one of the made for us—therefore, I repeat, it is with satisfaction and heartfelt gratitude that I see such men as you

bravely standing forth in its defense.

And I desire to present to you our country's flag, emblem of that Union as our fathers gave it into our hands, and as star after star has been added to its hands, and as star after star has been added to its azure field, the world's history hath recorded the manner in which we have kept the talent committed to our care; and as our fathers bravely fought to make manner in which we have kept the talent committed to our care; and as our fathers bravely fought to make for us that Union, so are we now called upon to prove ourselves worthy of them by defending and preserving that Union and that fing which has proved so great a blessing to curvelves and to the world at large. Go forth, then, in the name of God, to uphold the authority of law and to wrest from the lawless rebels this our fair land, which has been truly the land of the free and the home of the brave. Not for ourselves alone, but for the loyal hearts South as well as North, for m my heart I firmly believe there are thousands in the Rebel States faithful and true, looking on and waiting with painful anxiety for the hour in which your noble efforts shall release them from the reign of terror under which they are now bowed down; and for their sakes I implore you, in the hour of victory, forget not mercy. But while as instruments in the hands of an avenging God, you go forth to punish and subdue those who, for their own sellish ends, would sacrifice our country, forget not that that same God is also the God of mercy, and as you are his soldiers in battle, so are you also his instruments in the protection of innocence and helplessness, and your efforts may preserve unto us many who, when these sad troubles shall have passed away, will gladly return, like the prodigal of old, to the prowill gladly return, like the prodigal of old, to the pro-tection of that time-honored flag under whose folds we

tection of that time-honored mag in have become so prosperous a mation.

Take then this flag which I intrust to your hands with unbounded confidence, and feeling certain as I do that it can only return with you from victory, I shall that it can only return with you from victory, I shall that happy day. Hoping to that it can only return with you from victory. I shall await with anxious heart that happy day. Hoping to meet you again, meet for all of you, in our constry's name for the love which you show for it in thus coing forth to its rescue, when, alas, some of its own misguided members seek to destroy it, becoming, as you will then have done, doubly its sons; sons by adoption, and noble sons, as were our forefathers, who periled their lives, as you are now about to do, in its defense. May God watch over you and crown your efforts with success, so that future generations may honor your names even as we do theirs, and may our flag again wave in triumph and peace over every porflag again wave in triumph and peace over every por-tion of our beloved country.

The enthusiasm created in the ranks by so much

oveliness and eloquence was immense. The rounds of cheers should have been heard by Brigadier-General Beauregard. This presentation was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by members of the Liederkranz. The whole street took up the burden of the song with earnestness.

Frederick Kapp, esq., then bestowed upon Col. von Gilsa, in the name of Mr. Witthaus, a handsome and trusty sword. His remarks were made in German and, containing allusions to the beloved Fatherland. and exhortations to fidelity to the Stars and Stripes, were frequently interrupted by rousing cheers. Col. on Gilsa acknowledged the gift in modest terms.

It would have been unreasonable and contrary to the sature of men less gallant than German soldiers not to be stirred to the depths by the advance forward of the

ranks broke into a confusion of cheers as Miss Witthans stood forth under a very beautiful regimental bauper, her own gift. The workmanship of this standard in sotin and brilliantly colored threads, is delicate and effective. An embroidered picture of De Kalb adorns one side, and a literal coat of arms the other, patriotic

mottoes, in German and English, going with both-A stand of guide colors, of bright pattern, accompanied this flag. Mr. Witthaus resigned the colors to the regiment, on behalf of his daughter. His speech, which was distinctly andible throughout the ranks, was as patriotic as that of his accomplished lady. He charged the regiment to attack the foe manfully. He

I am requested to present to you on the part of my an requested to present to you on the part of my father—American by their mother, German by their father—this regimental fleg and guide colors, bearing the portrait of Baron De Kalb, of whom the father of this country, the illustrious George Washington, so truly said, "The generous stranger who came from a distant hand to fight our battles, and to water with his blood the true of our liberty, would be had lived to distant had to fight our battles, and to water with the blend the tree of our liberty, would be had lived to enjoy its fruit." Among all the herces of the Revolu-tion, we may well challenge comparison for him. Side by side with the heaven inspired patriots and

priors, he bore the burden and heat of the battle; his acts gave you the title-deeds to your share of Amer-ica as adopted citizens; and how well that right is treasured and most jealously guarded by you is best proved by the many regiments of patriotic Germans who, since the first fire on the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sunter, have enrolled themselves for the maintesince of the laws of this our adopted country. And, addressing the Colonel,

Col. Leopold von Gilsa-I now close in presenting, in the name of my children, this standard and guides to the De Kalb Regiment. May they prove to each patriotic heart a beacon in the battle-field; may your regiment honor them, gnard them, and protect them, and, when vetors may they remind you of mercy and humanity; and when the cartain of peace rises, and the martial clouds have disappeared, may the banner the martial clouds have disappeared, may the banner of De Kalb fraternize with the plorious flag of the Stars and Stripes in its full and undiminished constella-tion, and may the names of De Kalb and Von Gilsa be ground of each other's company.

All these ceremonies were attended with the anthu-single planting of

sinstic plandits of the crowds, military and civic. At their termination good feelings were exchanged between the officers of the Regiment and the family of Mr. Witthaus, when the soldiers again fermed in marching order, and after a salute to their generous patrons, proceeded down the Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to the Third avenue, and thence to their present headquarters at Conrad's Park.

THE LATE MAJOR WINTHROP-ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS IN THIS CITY.

remains of Major Winthrop arrived here yes terday in charge of his brother, Mr. Wm. Winthrop, accompanied by a friend of the family, Mr. Weston. These gentlemen went to Fortress Monroe last week for the purpose of bringing away the body of the Major. On Monday morning, accompanied by Lieut. Butler, Gen. Butler's Aid, they proceeded with a flag of truce to Great Bethel. On arriving at the outer pickets with the flug, they were received by the sentinels, and conducted to a farm-house about a quarter of

a mile from the scene of the action.

Word having been transmitted to the intrenchments of their errand, the body of the Major was disinterred by the direction of Col. Magruder, who presently appeared with his staff and formally received the party The body was then escorted to the house by two con panies of Southern froops, under Capts. Routhat and Brown. Col. Magrader tendered the party an escort is far as our lines, but this was declined.

Lieut. Butler and Mr. Winthrop were received with the utmost courtesy by the Secession officers, and though not admitted within the lines, every facility was given them to fulfill their melancholy errand The party were prepared with a metallic coffin, in which the deceased officer's remains were placed, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe, where they were received with military honors. On Tuesday the body was put on board the Baltimore boat with a military escort, and it arrived here yesterday. On Friday the will be a military funeral in this city, the 7th Regiment (National Guard), of which deceased was a member, acting as a guard of honor. The remains of the la mented officer will then be conveyed to New-Haven for intrement in the family burial-place. Major Winthrop was shot in the right breast by a North Carolina rifleman, as he was advancing at the head of the Vermont troops under Lieut.-Col. Washburn. He died instantly, without pain, and was buried where he fell. before the ramparts. Cel. Magruder and his officers and men joined in high encomiums upon the courage and gallantry of the deceased officer.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the 9th Company, National Guard, to which Major Win-

throp belonged:

Resired. That the members of this Company have heard with deep repret of the death of Major Theodore. Winthrop, a member of this company, which occurred on the 16th Inst., white on dury as Aid to Maj. Gen. Butler, near Fortrees Monroe.

Resided. That in the death of Major Winthrop the United States service has lost a valuable and energetic officer, whose place campard quickly be filled; one who, while acting with this corps, was ever most forward to perform every duty, however arduous one whose refinement of mainer and dignity of bearing, combined with great amisbility, endeated him to all his associates.

associates.

Resolved, That it be entered on the minutes and indicated in rades that the members of the corps will wear the usual badge of mourning while on duty, for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a committee of this Company be requisited to make such strangepoints as may be desirable for the attendance of this corps at the funeral.

The following was insend was taken as the family of the deceased.

The following was issued yesterday:

The following was issued yesterdny:

HERIQUARTERS TH REG'T. N. T. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD, SERGIAL ORDER.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of Major Theodore Wisthrop, late of Company I National Guard, who lost his life in a gallant charge at Bethel, Virginia, while serving on the staff of Major General Butler, the following assort is hereby detailed, consisting of the lat. 6th, 7th, and 5th Companies.

The members of the shove designated Companies will assemble at Headquarters, fully uniformed (white trousers), on Friday, 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, a m.

Liteut. Wickstead is detailed to the command of the 9th Company. Company is appear in full fatigue does.

Drum Major Graham, with Band and Drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pond will command the detachment.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn upon the left am.
By order of Colonel MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LEBERNAT. Adjutant.

At the time of his death Maj. Winthrop was wearing the undress uniform of the National Guard. His re-

he undress uniform of the National Guard. His remains were last night lying, encased within a neat coffin, in the officers' chamber of the 7th Regiment,

THE TWENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS. COL. A. VON STEINWEHR.

All the regiments sent out from this city have been largely nided either by private contributions or by the Defense Committee, with one exception. This exception is the 29th Volunteers, now under marching orders. It has received its uniforms, arms, and equipments; but it has no regimental fund, and is in debt for absolute necessaries which had to be provided before it could be mustered into service.

The 29th, although composed of Germans, considers itself sim; ly an American regiment. The officers and men have adopted this as their country, where their men have adopted this as their country, where their Colonel has resided for more than fifteen years. The regiment has adopted the United States army uniform, and has among its officers three native Americans, that they may be more completely identified with their adopted country, and show their devotion to its Constitution. Nearly all the officers of foreign birth have been educated in the military schools of Europe, and almost all the men have seen service. almost all the men have seen service.

The Union Defense Committee have exhausted their

The Union Defense Committee have exhausted their means, and can afford no assistance. Under these circumstances an appeal is made to the public to supply the necessary means to enable the regiment to march, which it is now impossible to do except under great embarrassment from their debts, and considerable suffering to the men, who lack every comfort. Thus far, we repeat, the regiment has not received one penny of assistance; but it now needs \$4,000 to provide for the most imperative wants. Those disposed to aid in raising this sum may address either of the following gentlemen: Mosos H. Grinnell. No. 78 South street, or San Insurance office, No. 49 Wall street; Chas. H. Marshall. No. 38 Burling slip; Cambridge Livingston. or san Insurance onice, No. 12 win street, Canas. No. 14 Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip; Cambridge Livingston, No. 145 Broadway; Wm. Barton & Son, No. 43 Pine street; T. M. McLean, Citizens' Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall street.

ALBERT SPEYERS, Treasurer, No. 43 Pine street.

The propeller Delaware of the Philadelphia line The propeller Delaware of the Philadelphia line, Pier No. 14 North River, went out at 4 p. m. yesterday, with a load of sailors, her probable destination being Fortress Monroe. We could not ascertain the exact number, but the report was, a "good crowd." The Delaware is commanded by Capt. Johnson, who brought her here from Philadelphia yesterday morning with a cargo of ambulance and other wagons.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION RETURNED.

WHERE THEY WENT AND WHAT THEY SAW. Plans and Purposes of the Enemy.

THE BODY OF MAJOR WINTHROP. TESTIMONY OF HIS BRAVERY

The Rebels had Ten Killed at Big Bethel.

Arrival of the Minnesota with the Pirates.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tripune.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18,) via BALTIMORE, June 19, 1861.

The expedition yesterday to enable Capt. Smith, of the Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoisance returned late in the evening, having traveled twenty-five miles. It went to Newmarket Bridge and to Newport News, then five miles up James River, passed over to the east branch of Back River, and returned by Newmarket

Beside a critical survey of this district, much valuable information was obtained concerning the position, strength, and purposes of the enemy who, in considerable force, occupy the district between Hampton and Back River, with the evident intention of drawing nearer to Old Point. They are making a survey of the routes and bridges, and it is the opinion of Capt. Smith that their plan is to throw forward bodies of men so as to occupy the district between Hampton and Yorktown.

To-day Cart. Smith is engaged in reconneitering between Newmarket Bridge and the east branch of Back River, with reference to works to check these purposes.

Other reconnoisances will follow, and a complete survey will be obtained of what has become a district of much stragetic importance, lying between Hampton and Yorktown. Nothing is known of the reported concentration

of troops above Newport News. The rumor is doubted. The steamers seen on James River are probably carrying guns to be transported to Yorktown. Yesterday Lieut, George H. Butler with others

proceeded to Big Bethel to bring away the remains of Major Winthrop. At Little Bethel a picket took their message to Col. Magruder, who sent Capt. Kilsen of Leuisiana to receive them. Two hours after Col. Magruder came, and they were handsomely received. With Col. Magruder were Col. De Russy, brother of the Chief of the Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Col. Hill of North Carolma, and other late officers of the army. None of Lieut. Butler's party were permitted

to go near the batteries. The body of Major Winthrop was taken up by Col. Magruder's men, and escorted to the wagon by a force of 300, who fired a volley. Most of them had shotguns. An escort was offered to Hampton, but Lieut, Butler declined it.

Col. Magruder and others spoke in the highest terms of Major Winthrop's bravery. He was distinctly seen for some time leading a body of men to the charge, and had mounted a log, and was waving his sword, and shouting to his men to "Come on!" when a North Carolina drummer-boy borrowed a gun, leaped on the battery, and shot him deliberately in the breast. He fell nearer to the enemy's works than any other man went during the fight.

He wore the sword of Col. Wardrop of the Massachusetts Third, and it was supposed that it was Col. W. who fell. The sword has been sent to North Carolina as a trophy. It has on

From what he saw and heard, Lieut, Butler is convinced that the Rebels had not less than ten killed and a large number wounded. Their battery was constructed and served by Major Randolph, and the battle was fought principally by North Carolina troops.

The Virginia cavalry is spoken of as fit only for scouts; two regiments that had been sent for reached Big Bethel from Yorktown just as our forces retreated, having marched fifteen miles in two hours and a half. They were completely exhausted.

The remains of Major Winthrop will leave to night for New-York with an escort.

A second experiment with the Sawyer project tile, from the Rip Raps, was tried to-day. Ten shots were fired, eight of which fell either inside of or a short distance from the rebel battery on Sewall's Point. The firing was witnessed by Gen. Butler, Col. Dimmick, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies, and was regarded as extraordinary, especially as the battery could not be seen at the Rip Raps. The men in the rebel camp were seen from the tug to scatter in all

The Minnesotta, with the crew of the Privateer Savannah on board, came into the Roads this morning.

To the Associated Press.
FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18, ?

VIA BALTIMORE, June 19, 1861. During the last two nights important reconnoissance have been made from Fortress Monroe and Newport News in the direction of Great Bethel. Last night strong detachment was at Newmarket bridge. The region about the mouth of Back River has also been

examined by scouts.

Lieut. Butler and Mr. Winthrop yesterday visited Great Bethel with a flag of truce for the body of the amented Major Winthrop. The mission was entirely successful. The party were kept waiting at a distance from the fortification until the body could be procured They were most courteously treated by the Confederate officers, and Col. Magruder sent his compliments

No information was obtained relative to the force at Great Bethel.

According to the latest accounts there were five regments at Yorktown. Major Winthrop's body is now being conveyed to the

Baltimore boat, and will be taken to Boston. S. G. Gillies, of Col. McChesney's regiment, was buried to-day. He was accidentally shot while on guard, by the sentinel nearest to him.

Col. McChesney has resigned his command on

account of illness and returned to New-York. Gen. Butler is on the Rip Raps to-day, experiment

ing with a rifled gup. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19, 1861. The Norfelk boat came up with colors at half-mast this morning, in honor of the remains of Major Win

An officer from Fort Monroe says the trial of rifled cannon at the Kip Raps was highly satisfactory. Many

thorp, which were on board.

balls went clear over Sewall's Point, and fell into the water between that and Cruney Island.

One ball burst over the enemy's works and produced a sensation. Men could be seen mounting horses and bastening off.

COL. STONE'S COLUMN. REPORTED SKIRMISH AT LEESBURG

MAGRUDER'S RATTERY ENGAGED.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

in previous dispatches:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

From Lieut, Leskie of the District National Rifles, a Pole by birth, educated in a foreign military school, who has served in Europe with distinction, and who arrived this morning with dispatches from Col. Stone, we have the following particulars of the fight which took place late yesterday afternoon, to which we have alluded

Maj. Wall of the District troops was on a reconnoissance with a scouting party on the Maryland side, between Conrad's and Edward's Ferries. He saw several boats passing to carry troops across. He sent for reënforcements, whereupon Col. Stone dispatched Capt. Magruder's Battery, a detachment of the New-York 9th, and several companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment. Our men fired across with rifles, unsuccessfully at first, Magruder's Battery then commenced, and threw shells among the Rebels. One shell burst in a boat, and killed several. and, so far as could be ascertained, other shells burst in the woods, and unearthed an unexpectedly large force, who retreated. Several fell who had been struck with fragments of shell. The Rebels fired with rifles, but hit nobody, the range being too great. Col. Stone then ordered his whole force to advance to the place of danger. At this point the mersenger left. He believes more fighting imminent.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to make a crossing at Go se Creek, having arrived opposite Edwards Ferry in force, estimated by officers in command of the guard there at from 800 to 900 men. They made use of a ferry-boat which they had withdrawn from the Potomac River. Col. Stone had given orders, as he himself communicates, that if any attempt was made to move the boat a fire should be opened on it. In compliance with these orders, Lieut. Hasbrouck fired from his 12-pounder field howitzer a spherical case shot, which burst directly in rauge, and covered the boat with a shower of bullets and fragments. The effect was excellent. The horse of a mounted officer leaped overboard, and the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed in line along the crest of the bank and commenced firing, but a few welldirected spherical case shots dispersed them and sent them flying toward Leesburg.

MARRIED.

BOORUM-WHITING-On Wednesday, June 19, by the Res. H. W. Beecher, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William B. Boorum to Miss Millis U. Whiting, youngest doughter of Mason Whiting, all of Brooklym.

GHSON-WANDENBURGH-At Whitehall, N. Y., on Monday, June 3, by the Rev. A. S. Bigelow James D. Gibson, of New York to Carrie L. Vandenburgh, of the former place.

MCMULAN-LEX-CHAIL INT. Conce. Wis. on Touchey June.

MCMILLAN—LEACH—In La Cresse. Wis, on Tuesday, June 11, by the Rev. N. C. Chapin, E. H. McMillan, esq., formerly of Storment, Canada West, to Miss Ettle A. Leach.
VALENTINE—VILIOTT—At St. Peter's Church. Westchester, on Wednesday, June 18, by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, John H. Valentine to Mary E. eidest daughter of John H. Eilott, esq., of Westchester, Jewy York.

DIED.

CLARK—Gn Wednesday, June 19, Benjamin D., son of Benjamin D. and Fladra Clark, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respecially invited to attend the fineral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence at Bergen Square, New-Jersey.

CLARK—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 19, Mrs. Catherins A. Clark, wife of John H. Clark, and daughter of Peter K. Buxton, of Bedford, N. Y., in the dat year of her age, The relatives and fraceds of the family are invited to attend the fringers from her late residence, No. 54 Eric street, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, the 2 at inst. Her remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., for interment, by the 11 o'clock, a.m. train.

CODDINGTON-On Wednesday, June 19, June W., wife of

at Jo'cleck, p. m.

DOTY—On Wednesday, June 19, Mrs. Katurah L. Doty, widow of the late Ethan A. Doty, in the Sist year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 187 Adams street, Brocklyn, on Friday afternoon at Jo'clock.

DODGE—On Wednesday, June 19, Seril Dodge, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited the situad the funeral on Friday morning, the 21st inst., at 19 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 East Thirty-hirst street, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Coon, for interment.

FONDA—On Tuesday, June 18, after a short illness, Lawrence

FONDA—Con Tuesday, June 18, after a short filmess, Lawrence S. Fonda, in the 20th year of his age.
His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 22 Grand street, Williamsburgh, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to Coloce, N. Y., for interment.

IRWIN-On Tuesday, June 18, Mary Jane, wife of Dr. James H. Irwin, and daughter of Wm. McDonough, esq., aged 33 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral, without further notice, from her late, residence,
No. 491 Fourth-street, near Second avenue, on Friday afternor,
at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Evergreens

No. 33 Fourth street, near Second avenue, on a ranky at entropy at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Evergreess Cennetery.

SHANKS—On Tuesday, June 18, Agues Shanks, daughter of Dr. John and Mary Shanks, aged 20 years, 4 months and 10 days. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her parents, No. 234 West Thirty-second street.

SUTPHEN—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, Julia Malvina, daughter of John S. and Hyacinth Suppen, aged 1 years 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Bergen, N. J. WHITING—On Wednesday, June 19 Emma, beloved daughter of Charles and Mary 1. Whiting, aged 20 years and 5 months. The relatives and fields of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funer-1 from the residence of her father, No. 55 Summit street, Souts Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d test., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred into Marble cennetery, in Second street, New York.

WINTHROP—At Great Bethel, Virginia, June 10, 1561, Theodore Winthrop, of Castleton, Staten Island, in the 33d year of his age.

His funeral services will be held at the armory of the Sewath Regiment, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WHITNEY—On Saturday, June 9, Susan Hattle, little daughter of J. H. and C. W. Whitney, aged 4 years 6 months and 8 days.

Arrived.

Ship Alboni. Blanks, Bremen 30 days, moles, and 200 pass to Ruger Bros. First part of the passage, experienced light whiles and fine weather. June 6. lat 44 2, ion 49 36, fell in with several large icebergs—had been surrounded by ice for three days. Latter part of passage, had westerly winds and bad weather. In lat 40 33, ion 67 47, was struck by a fearful squall, accompanied by thunder and lightning; was struck by lightning, and supposed the ship was on aire, as the passengers rushed up from below, the smell of gunpow der being so strong as to render it impossible to atay below. On further imprection, found the ship was not on fire. Have had two deaths and one birth on the passage. June 6, lat 43 55, ion, 51 32, exchasged signals with a large American ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E, showing a white flag with a black harre in the ship steering E. Ship Townsend, Havre 37 days, moles and 266

June 6, was boarded by Bahing-schr. Samuel Oliver, from 500 certy, all well.

Ship Germania. Townsend, Havre 37 days, mdse. and 256 pass, to Wu.. Whitloes, jr.

Bark George & Johann (Brem.), Buhrkuhl, Bremen 40 days, in balish and 163 pass, to Ruger Bres. Between lat. 44 and 45, saw ten large looberg.

Bark Torquato Tasso (Mock.), Bradhering, Genoa 30 days, marble rays, &c., to E. Gellibrand

Brig Commonwealth (Br.) Dayidson, Matanzas 12 days, marble rays, &c., to E. Gellibrand

Brig Commonwealth (Br.) Dayidson, Matanzas 12 days, marble to Whitman Bros. & Co. 16th inst., lat. 34, lon. 75 50, space to Whitman Bros

days out.

Scholler, Levi Rowe (of New Haven), Thomas, Elenthers 10 days, Sroit to John H. Bacon. 18th last, let 34 47, lon. 70 18, spake brig Corris Anu, from Santa Crife for 18 47, lon. 70 18, spake period by Schr. Levi Rowe (of New Haven), Thomas, Elenthera 19 days, fruit to John R. Bacon. 18th inst., lat. 34 %, lon. 75 H, spake being Corris Ann, from Santa Crus for Falmouth, Eng., level posted having been in company with bask Auron in Register of Hoston, from Schule engine for Liverpool—bask fall leage of cotton, for which shot engelved 14d, per pound freight. Schr. Eckslord Webb (2-manted), Freeman, Liverpool April 26, coal to Dunhama & Dimon.

Schr. Veieran (Br. of Sk. John, N. B.), Maxwell, Arrope, P. R. Edways sugar ac., to master.

Schr. A. Stewart, Abrams, Baracos 5th Inst., fruit to Themas Stima tim.

Schr. Margaret (Br.), Odell, Lingan, C. B., 16 days, coal to E. Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesport 6 days, spare to George

Schr. Rising Sun. Smith, Joseph C. 2015, 188 Brown.
Schr. Adlantis, Wass, Addison 6 days, spars to Geb Brown.
Schr. Andia Damon, Bray, Machias 6 days, Inmber to master.
Schr. J. G. Weippie, Ward, Deal's Island, Md., a days, cook
SAI ED—Steamain Australarian (Br.), for Liverpool, as
passed the Battery at 3 to p. in.
WIND—Squast, S. W.